

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

TUESDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1837.

[NO. 9462]

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co
Dady's Building, 19th December, 1837

For Freight &c. apply to
DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.
Dady's Building, 19th Dec., 1837.

 **FOR LONDON.**—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, Captain Thomas Green, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

H. JEFFREYS } *Secretaries.*
JOHN WILSON }

HENRY COLLINS,
Complainant's Solicitor.

2nd. Clarified Tallow.
3rd. Firewood Baubul.
Ditto Aince.
Ditto Khair.
4th. Charcoal Baubul Large.
Ditto ditto Small.
5th. Copper Annealing Tubes.

Any further information required may be had by application at this office.
Security will be required and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

In expressing my acknowledgements for the preference so long given to this Establishment, I beg to solicit a continuance of your support in favor of the new firm of HODGSON AND ABBOTT, whose best attention shall be given to the execution of your orders.

(Signed) FREDERICK HODGSON.
Bow Brewery, London, 24th June, 1837.

But if paid in advance.
40 Rupees for a whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, embellished with a view of St. Thomas's Church with the proposed alterations, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of Officers serving in H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 30th November. The whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 19th December, 1837.

AUCTION.

AT NOON.

A. T. 1 P. M.

1 December

☞ No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view tomorrow.—Nesbitt Lane, 19th Dec., 1837.

On the same day, Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell on account of those concerned a few articles of Native Jewellery consisting of a Superb Diamond Necklace, Ear-ring and Brooch, Gold Neck-chains and Brace-

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE
PROPERTY BY AUCTION.

On the Second day's sale at noon will be sold (if not disposed of previously by private contract) a London Built Barouche, lately put into complete repair, a handsome Bengal built Chariot, newly painted Green, with Drab linings, are in excellent order, and well worth attention, Stable Furniture, a Tent in good order, complete sets of Camp Furniture. A choice collection of some rare and valuable plants in Tubs, and Pots, Roses, Edwards, Myrtles, Virbina's, Sweet Briars &c. &c. in Flowerstands, and Baskets, and Garden seats.

Catalogues will be published on the 26th inst. and can be had by applying at the "Hermitage," or at the Auction Room of the advertisers. The property will be open for inspection on Saturday the 30th instant.—Nesbit Lane, 18th December 1837.

નાંમીચી. શ્રીમતી. ઇશ્વર્યામત
 બહેર. લીલાંજી. ધરીને. વેયશો
 મંગલવારે. તારીખ ૨ જી. બંનીવારી ૧૮૩૦
 ને. દીને. તથા. તેને. ખીજે. દાહડે. મીશીય
 રશ. ધરીઠ. તથા. કુમપની. બહેર. લીલાંજી
 ધરીને. નામદાર. ઇડવરડ. આરનશાહડ. ઇ
 શકુમેર. શ્રી. ઇગલંડ. શધારેકે. તેનો. નાંમીચી
 તથા. મધ્યમંમ. વાપરેલો. ધેર. શનગારવાનો
 શાંમાંન. હરમીતિજ. નાંમનાં. ધેરમો. ગોવાલ
 આનાં. તલાવ. આગલ. વેયશો. તેમો. દરાઇગ
 ઉમનો. શાંમાંન. તેમો. ધનશીની. તેપ્રા. નકશ
 દાર. શીખા. તથા. ધલીઓપાતરા. ધોયો. તથ

શેતીશ. તથા. આતોમીનશ. રેશમી. દામાશ. ક
 નાં. પરદાનાં. તથા. તેનાં. બાહારનાં. કીટનાં .
 પરદાનાં. તે. શાઠે. પગા. મુકવાનાં. દુલોહ. પુર
 શીઓકતોફે. નકશીદાર. પેદશતલ. છશદાંન
 શ. વાશેશક. કામ. ફરવાની. તથા. શેતરેજ. ર
 મવાની. દેખાણો. તે. ક્રેચીનાં. શામોન. જેવી .
 કોઠલીઓ. શાઠે * ચીતાર. કાડવાની. કલખવા
 ની. ક. કારડક. ખેડારો. કી. તથા. મારખલ. દેખાણે .
 એક. ખુશનુમાં. માગાનીની. શીકા. દેખાણે .
 ચાહિ. પીવાની. ચીકોની. અરશક. એક. શારા.
 અવાજની. ખરાડવુડની. ખનાંવેલી. શારી .
 ક્રેખીનેટ. પેનાંફોરેટ. શારી. હાલતમેકિ (તે.
 જે. અગાકુ. ધરમેલે. નડી. વેચાશેતો) ચીનાઈ
 જેખદાર. પેટી. તથા. શેલશ * એક. મોટી. ખુ
 ખશુરત. ખુક. ફેશ. કાચનાં. ખારનાંની. ક. કંદ
 લીએક. નવાં. જેવી. તથા. ખુખશુરત. અંગારે
 જ. કારપીટ. પરીનટશ. તથા. આછલ. પેનતી
 ગશક. તેમો. કલિ. પુરાતમ. માશતરની. ક. ત
 થા. શારા. નામીયા. મોટા ૪ — ૬ તથા ૮
 દીવાનાં. જુમખરો * તાંગવાના. ગાલાશ. ખાટ
 મનાં. શેહડ. શાઠેનાં. આરગાનડ. લાંપોક. ખેવ
 ડી. પાખડીનાં. તપકત. તથા. વગર . તપક
 તાં. વાલશીકો * એલેખાશતર. વાશેશક. કાચનાં
 પરદાની. તશીવીરો. ફરેનચ. ફલાવર. વાશેશ
 કાચનાં. તેખી. પરદાનાં. તથા. થાળીએક. તરે
 હ. તરેહનો. ખુખશુરત. ચીનાઈ. જેખદાર .
 દેખાણે. શંગારવાનો. શામોન. ક. દાહાડાની. કુ
 ચીનાં. યડીઆલોક. તથા. થાળીએક. તરેહનાં
 જુદી. જુદી. ખતનાં. દગારાં. ખેશડેલાં. અરધાં
 પુતલાં. ઓક મરોડીનો. શામોન. તથા. ગાલાશ
 કામ. તેમો. રોનકદાર. દીનરક. નાશતા. તથા.
 દીશરટ. શરવીશનાં. અંગરેજ. પોરશીલેન. ક
 ખુખશુરત. ફીરા. જેવી. કાપની. નો. ગાલાશ. દી
 શરતનો. શતક. જુદી. જુદી. ખતનાં. તંમખ
 લરો. કાઢન. ક. કલારટ * ચાંખેન. તથા. લીકો
 રનાં. ગાલાશીક. ફીનગર. ક. પોક. દી. કાનતરો. એ
 તે. શરમે. એક. શરખુકે. જમવા. ખાવાનો.
 શામોન. તેમો. શારો. ખુશનુમાં. માહગાનીનો
 ૩૨ માં. શીનો. દેખાણો. શટ. એક. ક. ખેડાં
 રો. કી. તથા. શમચોરશ. નાશતાની. હાંખાનાં.
 પગાની. દેખાણે. પીકટરો * પીતલી. આરગો
 આંડ. હાંગવાનાં. લાંપોક. ખા. જુનાં. ગાલોખ. લાં
 પો. ક. ક્રેચી. ક. પુરશીઓ. વાલશી. હાં. તથા. એ
 વગરે * રૂપરી. તથા. પેલડીડ. શામોન. તેમો
 ચમચા. ઓક. ફાટા. ઓક. એક. ખેડ. મોલખો. ચ
 ડાવેલો. પેદશતલ. આરગો. આંડ. લાંપો. શમ
 હાંની. ઓક ચાહિ. પીવાનો. શામોન. તેમો.
 એક. મોલખો. ચડાવેલો. દીડીશનાં. ધાં. ફાળાં
 િ. શટ. એક. તેમો. નંગ. ૧૦૭ શુરવાની.
 તુરીન. તથા. એ. વગરે. શુવાનો. તથા. દરે
 શીગ. રૂમનો. શામોન. બધી. ખતનો. તેમો. નાં
 મીચો. તથા. કુશાદ. ખંગાલી. તેથા. બીખ
 મોટા. ધાલીઆઓ . કતરી . તથા . કુરતી
 ન. શાઠે. તજઆરક નાંધલા. બીકાં. લાં. ઓ
 તેહવાં. જમગાની. તથા. જનશીની. વારડો
 ખા. તે. ક. પડાં. મુકવાનાં. પરદાઓ. શાઠે. ખી
 જાઓ. ખાનાં. ખાની. તથા. પાટીઆં. ખાની *
 ચેવલ. તથા. તાએલેટ. આરશીઓ. ક. પડાં. પે
 દરવાનો. નાહાવાનાં. આરડાનો. શામોનનો
 શટ. તજઆરક. ખખર ચીખાનાં. નોક. પેનતરી.
 તથા. દીશ. પેનશખાં. નાંનો. તજઆર. બધો
 બધો. ખતનો. શામોન. કરાંધવાનાં. વાશાણી
 તથા. થાળીએક. અીએ. કીમતી. શામોન. ક
 તેને. બીજે. દાહાડે. ખપોરનાં. જે. કદાચ
 ધરમેલે . નડી. વેચાશેતો. જે. બીજાં. નાં
 ને. વેચશે. એક. લંનડનની.
 ગાડી. ક. ડાંજ. શારી. પાંખ.

CALCUTTA.

DAILY NEWS.—DECEMBER 2.

HERRINGS CAUGHT IN THE SALT-WATER LAKES.—We have received intimation of a discovery recently made which promises no slight addition to the luxuries of the table in this country. Herrings have been caught in the salt-water lakes—of which the flavor is pronounced to be delicious. We have further information that the natives are buying up all they can procure for salting, hoping to pass them off, at an evident advantage, as exports of the present season. The fact if true, is curious, as not having hitherto fallen within the scope of chance to obtain this description of fish; its production hitherto in any part of India, being we believe, altogether unknown in our annals.—What next?

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Dec. 4.

A letter just received from an Officer at Kyook Phyo, dated November 19, contains the following:

"A despatch has just come in from Sandoway, that five thousand of the Burmese are assembled in arms somewhere near, and that it is supposed they are going to attack the station. I have just received an order to hold myself in readiness to proceed with two companies to reinforce H—, if any further movement is made."

The Comprehensive Steam Prospectus Subscription is still progressing. It now exhibits a goodly list of 608 names, and 2,263 shares engaged, besides 36 subscribers for 113 shares at Madras.

Mauritius papers have reached us to the 17th October. The principal intelligence they contain is a project for the formation of a "Mauritius Colonial Association," the nature of which will be discovered from an article we have copied from the *Cereen*. The Association is avowedly purely of a political character. "Its aim will be to obtain the rights and privileges of which the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are in full possession."—"A Legislative Assembly freely elected—Trial by Jury—Judges not removable at pleasure—Municipal Corporations—&c. &c. &c." so says the prospectus published in the *Cereen* of the 7th October. Now to us it appears, the formation of political societies, be the purpose ever so good, must be at least as objectionable in the Colonies as it is objectionable in England or Ireland where laws have been passed to put them down, and we are surprised that some declaration to that effect was not put forth from authority at Mauritius as soon as the project was promulgated. The argument, that without such combination the objects desired will not be obtained, is no better reason for the combination than it would be for a resort to arms. But we will go further and say that the present character of the home Government does not justify the assumption, that such changes in the forms of colonial administration will be denied as a promise to be practically beneficial though it is probable that the example of Lower Canada will make the ministers cautious of sowing the seeds of future discord by placing unlimited power in the hands of an elective assembly.

The Exchange upon Calcutta is quoted at 51 cents per Rupee, at which rate London Bills drawn by the Company at 60 days sight are stated to have been sold. Bengal Rice was selling at Spanish Dollars 3.30 per bag and the Island Sugars of first and second quality at Spanish Dollars 6.10 a 6.25 per 100 lb.

An important decision of the Slave Indemnity Commissioners in London, communicated in a letter from Messrs. Ried, Irving and Co. is said to have removed the difficulties which had kept a great many claims affecting the French law, namely, that the French law is to be the guiding principle, as it is consistent with the laws of the country.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Dec. 5.

Apologos of Bengal passengers for the Egyptian route, we understand the *Ernaad* has fourteen engaged, and it is fully expected her six remaining cabins will be taken before the end of the month. The arrangements for the table, &c. are on the most liberal scale, the wines, &c. being subject to the approval of one of the passengers, an excellent connoisseur, and the party as at present composed is as promising of good companionship as the qualities of the vessel are of a safe and most agreeable voyage.

ENGLISHMAN.—Dec. 5.

THE DUTIES OF AN EDITOR.—We observe that the editorship of the *Courier* is going a begging. The Orphan Society have advertised for a successor to Mr. G. Prinsep, who retires from an avocation, which has few sweets and as many bitters as any employment perhaps under the sun. We believe the salary allowed by the Society is 600 rupees per mensem with sundry per centages on profits—but there is no allowance made for the purchase of talents extra to that which the editor may possess. This we take to be a great oversight or a piece of economy. To expect a man to conduct a paper—according to our notion of the way in which these things should be done—and to require that he should write all the leading articles into the bargain, is preposterous now a days, however reasonable it may have appeared some years ago, when to describe a gay ball or a big dinner with tolerable felicity was all that the public looked for in the original compositions of an editor. We live in stirring times and are jostled on all sides by men of active minds, of bustling bodies—of long purses and large connections. Every question which can interest any large section of the community, European or Native, every thing that relates to Commerce, Finance, Agriculture, Home and Indian Politics, Literature, the Army, the Civil Service, the Church, Education, Internal Communication, Law and the Pickwick Papers (hem!) now woe to the wight, who cannot take his share in the main style to suit his readers' taste and understanding. If he cannot appear in person—he must appear by deputy—in other words, if he cannot write himself he must purchase the aid of intelligent and instructed men who can;—and, to come to the point, he will find it a hard matter to do any thing in the market in this way with his 900 rupees per month, and feed his own wife and seven little ones into the bargain. But perhaps the Orphan Management is not so exigent. It has possibly no wish that the *Courier* should be the beau ideal of an Indian Paper. Secure in its priority of General Orders—a priority, by the way which now only gives it a twelve hours advantage at the Presidency and neighbouring stations (for the Mofussil papers are supplied direct from Head Quarters) it may deem exertion needless, excepting perhaps when a management job is to be defended or explained away. If this be the case, the office must be a nice, snug, easy one, and there is no doubt there will be numerous candidates for the salary.

BENGAL HURKARU.—DECEMBER 6.

We inserted yesterday from the *Courier* of the preceding evening, an extract from a letter from Kyook Phyo, of the 19th November, containing a statement that the Burmese had assembled a force of 5,000 in the neighbourhood of Sandoway, and that it was apprehended that they were about to make an attack upon Arracan in that

300 Ed. C. C.

quarter. As we have information from that quarter to the 23d of Nov., from which we learn that every thing was quiet, we conclude that the above statement is unfounded. It would, however, appear, from our letters, that the Burmese are restrained from hostile movements by an apprehension that 2,000 troops have been landed at Arracan, a mistake which, however widely differing from the fact, has operated hitherto to restrain them. What they will do when they discover the real state of affairs in that quarter, time will shew. We are glad to learn that the local corps are rapidly improving in discipline and are expected to be shortly efficient for any service.

The Ball at the Town Hall on Monday evening, in honor of the Young Prince of Holland, was most numerous and respectfully attended; and there seemed to be but one desire on the part of the assembly to do honor to the noble stranger. His Royal Highness joined in the quadrilles, dancing with Misses Ross, Shakespeare and Ryan; galloping with Miss Grant, and waltzing with Mrs. Wm. Palmer, H. R. H. participated in the festivities with the affability and wish to please, which are the best proofs and most delightful qualities of high birth, and breeding. He is said to possess a very fair knowledge of the English language; although a diffidence in his own powers prevents his use of it, as much as the "French forgetting," Qui Hays think desirable. We of course do not include the ladies in this charge of obliviousness.

To those who may not have had an opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness, it may be as well for us to describe his figure as tall and slight, complexion, and hair very fair, and eyes of the lightest blue. Inventions had been sent to and accepted by the officers of H. N. M. Frigate and Sloop the *Bellona* and *Snelherd*; and it was observed that there was considerable resemblance between these gentlemen and the officers of our own navy. The darkness of the complexion and the angularity of the features of Frenchmen indicate at once, with rare exceptions, on which side of the channel they came from; but "John Bull" and "Mynheer" have unquestionably a strong family likeness, and might walk indifferently the streets of Portsmouth or Flushing without exciting an enquiry of their "whereabouts."

The only drawback to the completeness of the evening's entertainment was the absence of almost every Mahometan or Hindoo gentleman. There were also but few Armenians, and we believe, not a single Persian, Greek, or Parsee. How this strange omission arose, we are quite at a loss to imagine. We are fully persuaded the liberal and enlightened President of the Council is not in the slightest degree answerable for it. He is the last man in Calcutta to revive the invidious distinctions which both Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland have so meritoriously endeavored to destroy. However, the fact is, as we have stated, and we are of opinion some explanation is due to the wounded feelings of those, who appear to have been studiously excluded on an occasion of so much public interest.

His Royal Highness leaves Calcutta this morning, at half past six, accompanied by the Deputy Governor, the Misses Ross and a large party of their friends. The company will touch at Cossipore to inspect the Gunfoundry at that place; they will then proceed to Barrackpore, where we understand arrangements are making for a suitable entertainment; from thence His Royal Highness will proceed by dawk to join the Governor-General's Camp, and eventually to Bombay to rejoin the *Bellona*, now under dispatch for that port. He will be accompanied by Captain Aeneas and Captain Cairne, A. D. C.

THE AGRA UKBHAR.—Nov. 23.

THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION.—To use a phrase which a young married lady of Meerut said of matrimony, some years since, "it is very refreshing," to see the spirited manner in which the Australian Association in Calcutta has commenced its career of usefulness. We observe with much pleasure that the *Juliana*, Captain Driver, is engaged by the society to sail by the end of November, and the *Baboo*, Captain Brock, is chartered for a January voyage to Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales. The facility of resort to the Hills East or West of the Jamna, is an invaluable discovery for the Invalid of the North Western Provinces. But you are cribbed, cabined and confined in them unless you possess the nerve and energy of a Chamois hunter to penetrate into the interior, and then the rains for a season make you a positive prisoner within doors over your hortus siccus, your insecting hatching your meteorological tables, or whatever other pursuit you may resort to, in order to save mind from preying on itself. The entire change of scene and the total brushing away of the cobwebs of the official or desk life; the sea voyage to and fro; and the watching of the movements of a new fifth quarter of the globe, would tend more to restore the equilibrium of the man's mind and body in a few months, than two or three years of gazing on the ridges of the snowy range from a N. E. aspect window of a bungalow near Mount Jacobah at Simlah, or playing the live long day at Ecarte at Mr. Webb's agreeable and spirited Hotel establishment. Herschel thinks, the climate of the Cape so delightful that he would wish never to quit it. But there is nothing in the Cape and its condition to compare in moral interest to the Australian colonies. And thus on every account it is gratifying to find the means of certain communication with this new quarter of the world, placed within the reach of the Indian public by the energy and public spirit of a few individuals.

We don't know to whom we are indebted for the energy employed in getting up the Association. But he or they deserve the cordial thanks of our society for their exertions, and the more so, that from the very nature of the Association, it never, we should suppose, could be made a remunerating speculation.

CAPE.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.

Within the last few days, several letters have reached our hands from individuals who are at present on the northern boundary, and on whose intelligence and accuracy we have implicit dependence, which give some account of the Emigrant Farmers, as well as of the general feeling which is prevalent among those who have not yet passed the colonial boundary. From these communications we have made the following extracts.

"Orange River, August 2d, 1837.

"I have just returned from the different camps between Modder, Vet, and Vaal River. When I left, there were more than 600 men capable of bearing arms. On each side of the Caledon River there were 400 men, who were to join the rest in advance. Jacob de Klerk has just crossed Almas's Drift 30 wagons. Field Commandant Peter Jacobs, of the Beaufort Direct, has been at Retief's Camp and has returned home, but is shortly expected to join along with almost his whole command. In short, you may say that nearly all the men in his district are making ready to trek. There is also on the move. The foremost part is at Pen Hoek. I counted with sixteen wagons 29,000 sheep, and 3,252 head of horned cattle. After starting this, I shall leave any thinking man to judge what a scarcity of cattle, sheep, &c., will soon ensue. Ewe sheep are not to be procured at any price. Where is the remedy? No man can venture to go the distance the Emigrants intend to settle, in consequence of the different marauding tribes. I am happy to inform you the different camps enjoy perfect health."

From another source we have a communication of a much more recent date than the foregoing. The following passages of this, shewing the consequence resulting from the late measures, which have been adopted in relation to our border policy, will be read with interest.

"Orange River, 20th August, 1837.

"I have made rather a long journey, and wherever I have met with well informed people, it has been my endeavour to ascertain the real state and sentiments of the honest, and once rich, but now poor and calumniated farmers. From my own personal observations, I am now convinced of the cruelty and falsehood of those who have held up these worthy men as barbarians, and as having no claim to the respect and sympathy of the British public. I am sorry to say that numbers, who a short time ago did not intend to cross the boundary, are now 'Trekking,' or making ready to start as soon as winter is fairly over the cause assigned for this, from the Fish River mouth to the Orange River, is the very insecure measure adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor for the protection of property and the impunity with which the natives residing over the boundary may commit depredation, and all kinds of excesses upon the white inhabitants. Such a state of things cannot exist long and I look forward to the crisis with the most fearful apprehensions. The savages now know their power, and they do not fail to impute all the late imbecile measures to fear. Generally speaking all the farmers who received grants of land from His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, between Stormberg Spruit and Krasi River, have 'trekked'—and I have heard from numbers of them, that not one would have left, had they not been ordered off by the Lieut. Governor when he ceded the land to the Tambookie Kafirs. Now the Tambookies had just as much right to the country as the Pacha of Egypt has to the Falkland Isles, and the Lieutenant Governor has just as much right to cede the country to them as your humble servant. The short of the story is, there has been no nation inhabiting that tract of country within the memory of the oldest colonist on the frontier, nor can it be ascertained that any people, with the exception of wandering Bushmen and runaway Hottentots, have ever resided between these two Rivers. The Kafirs themselves to whom the ground has been given, admit freely that they cannot and will not live there, want of bush prevents them, and now that the colonists have left it, it will become as before—a rendezvous for Murderers and thieves—and in short for the offscouring of the colony who will flee to escape the hands of justice. The Boers who resided there, had constructed dams at the different spruits, so as to ensure in the long droughts, a constant supply of water. They had built good houses, brought the ground under tillage, made gardens, and rendered their places of some value. All these they have now left, and along with hundreds more of their abused brethren, have abandoned their native country, to seek in the wilds of the interior, that security which they have found to their cost, cannot be enjoyed in this colony. Not a day passes without witnessing the heart rending scene of expatriation in the true sense of the word, and that expatriation occasioned by measures which are fast causing the ruin of this once flourishing colony."

"War," said the illustrious Burke, "never leaves a nation where it found it," neither has the Kafir war left the frontier where it found it. It is not so much the losses sustained from the Kafirs and other robbers that the farmers complain of, for these under a proper system might be provided against: it is not the slave question for the cries of the world and common humanity demanded freedom for the slave—but the great grievance is the boundary recently made—and the policy which has been adopted by the Lieutenant Governor in relation to the tribes on our immediate border. Thefts are of continual occurrence along this part of the frontier, and many of the farmers have suffered severe losses by the depredations of the Tambookie Kafirs. In fact with regard to horses it is next to impossible to keep one. Large numbers of these have been stolen, and the Kafirs still continue to steal them whenever they can lay their hands upon them."

"I have recently heard that the Corannas and Griquas, to the amount of 900 men, have passed Retief's Camp, on their way to attack Massilikats. The 'trek-boers' think there is a snake in the grass and will not have any thing to do with them. They have on the contrary endeavored to dissuade them from attacking this chief."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—SEPT. 3.

The grand speculation that occupies every man in the country who has carefully noted the progress of passing events, is—the course ministers are likely to pursue under the new circumstances in which they have been placed by the recent elections. For our own parts, we have never entertained any doubt on the subject. We could not detect any change in the dispositions of the people to justify the retirement of ministers from their posts; nor could we discover even the most faint evidence of such a reaction, as it is called, in the public mind as to give the least colouring of probability to the prediction that we must have a Tory government. This appears to us to be a *must* which has the wilfulness of the schoolboy in it—a *must* that is uttered without the will to carry it into effect.

We recently asserted our confidence in the permanency of the present administration, and we gave our reasons for it—affirmative and negative. But as no distinct declaration had escaped from any member of the government, and as great pains were taken by the opposition to demonstrate the impossibility of going on with so small a majority in the House of Commons, many persons who were sincerely attached to the ministry from principle, began to entertain some fears that the specious rumour had its foundation more or less in truth. Where there was so much smoke, they thought there must be some fire. It is satisfactory, therefore, that we are enabled to place before our readers an evidence of the intentions of ministers, which, without having the responsibility of an official announcement, may be regarded as an authentic manifesto of the feelings and views of the government. It is in the form of a pamphlet, which has just been published by Ridgway, entitled *Domestic Prospects of the Country under the new Parliament*. In this pamphlet the state of public opinion is freely discussed, the result of the elections, the projects of parties, the position of the administration, and views (insinuated but not declared) of the cabinet. As the subject is one of paramount importance at the present moment, we will give as much space to it as we can spare.

The fact that the genius of Tory government is for ever extinct in this country is not merely taken for granted in this pamphlet, but proved by a reference to past and present circumstances. The Tories themselves feel the necessity of modifying their declarations of opinion, so as to seem to acquiesce, without complete apostasy, in the wishes of the people up to a certain point. This is so much gained towards improvement, and so much taken away from without, and which ruled the country by the force of its own will and its executive energy. But the operation of the Reform Bill has established this important principle, that all future cabinets must hold their power solely by the well defined and matured opinion of the country, as it is expressed in the House of Commons. To all practical intents and purposes the minister must be directed by the people—he can no longer coerce them. Upon this point, the writer of the pamphlet observes as follows:—

This is a condition which the constitution always prescribed, but which was always evaded, and despised by

the Tory rulers of this empire. It is the great merit of the reform system, and the test of its efficacy; that it has already restored to vigour this ancient and long dormant principle of our fundamental law. Being a condition inseparable from the new state of things—being a condition, the destruction, or the decay of which would be but the harbinger of a counter-revolution, and of the return of those monstrous influences which rode triumphantly over the Parliaments and public assemblies of former days no man who is sincere in his desire to see our liberties secure, can consent to have it dispensed with under any circumstances. It is an essential portion of a free government. It is the very basis upon which reform stands. Ministers who can so forget their duties to the crown and to the people, as to prefer little personal impulses of pride to the functions which they have to discharge, according to the corrected readings of the constitution, are disqualified to act in the new state of things.

This naturally leads us to the consideration of that species of dilemma in which the present ministers are placed, who, supported by the people and by a small majority in the Commons, are resisted, as before, by the House of Lords. In the solution of this difficulty, we have, very clearly, a revelation of the views of the cabinet.

On the contrary, under the reform system, a ministry known to be possessed of the confidence of the crown, and of the people, may fearly expose their measures to the legislature. If approved of by large majorities, no question arises. If sanctioned by majorities, however small, which cannot be beat down, still no question arises as to the constitutional propriety of their remaining in office. If they apprehend that they shall be left in a minority, it becomes their duty to modify their first propositions, provided that in doing so they surrender no principle essential to the maintenance of the reform system. But if, after making every concession to their opponents which temperate discussion can justify, and public opinion may sanction, they still fail to secure support in the House of Commons, they can appeal to the country through the electoral bodies. If they can appeal to the country though the majority returned be numerically small, it becomes their duty to co-operate with it as far as it will go. If the verdict be decidedly against them, they have no alternative but to resign.

The writer assumes it at once as a true maxim of government that even a small majority in the Commons, provided it be certain and permanent, and evidently sanctioned by the great weight of opinion out of doors, is a sufficient warrant for the retention of office. He goes beyond this, and we think rightly; for he asserts that the existence of such a majority would afford a proper ground for charging ministers with a dereliction of duty, were they, from any considerations of a personal kind, to surrender the government into the hands of persons inimical to the present order of things. It is not asserted, nor could it be maintained, that this maxim would hold good under all possible circumstances. It is applicable only to such circumstances as the country is placed in at this juncture. The Reform Bill has not had sufficient time to produce those results which its machinery is ultimately calculated to effect. It has disturbed and unsettled old associations and habits, but it has not yet completely extirpated them. When that end shall have been fully accomplished, the minister must command large majorities who desire to rule with the support of the people. But we are now in a crisis of alteration, and we are glad to have such excuses to put forward as are sufficient (the acquiescence of public opinion being previously well ascertained) to enable us to persevere.

Amongst the points urged in this pamphlet (all of which have a tendency to show that a Tory ministry cannot come in) is the fact that the Reform Bill must be expanded in order to produce the full effects requisite for a complete representation of the people.

The late elections, both in towns and counties of England especially, have made manifest the defects of the new statutes. The fifty pound vote must be corrected by the ballot, or by an extension of the town suffrage, according to the judgement of many well-thinking persons. Confine the Parliament to affairs purely English, and remove from men's minds that dense mist, or confusion of thought, or incubus of prejudice which the perpetual pressure of Irish questions and religious conflicts of necessity imposes upon them, and it will be soon evident that public opinion would force a revision of the Reform statutes, with a view to extend their beneficial effects in favour of the people. Would it be possible for Sir Robert Peel to take the lead in proposing and carrying the amendments which public opinion, sustained by two hundred and forty-one votes against two hundred and fifty-eight, would urge for his adoption.

It had been whispered for some time past that the ballot was an open question in the cabinet. This hint goes a great way to confirm the rumour. It appears therefore, that the ballot must come in to correct the present defective system or that the suffrage must be extended. *Nous verrons.*

The absurd and unconstitutional objection which has been urged against the ministerial majority, that it is an Irish majority, is met at once in this *brochure*. Is not Ireland a part and parcel of the British empire? Why should we separate its members from the other members of the representation? Why should we so refine away the collective strength and opinion of the empire as to exclude a portion of it from the exercise of its rights, because it happens to strike the balance on a particular side? Besides, Irish questions are, after all, the most absorbing subjects that occupy the attention of Parliament.

What! Are not the principal questions which have for the last quarter of a century occupied the Parliament, overthrown cabinet after cabinet, defied the power of the court, baffled the fury of the church, and broken in their hands all the weapons that statesmen could wield against them, Irish questions? Is it not upon the question of the Irish Church that the foes of the ministry have actually gained a majority in England and Wales—gained it by the most bare-faced falsehood—by the most malignant exaggerations—by bribery not even decently veiled under the usual disguises of corruption?

What is it that has paralyzed the House of Lords as a portion of the legislature? Is it not the appropriation clause? Is it not the bill for applying to the municipal institutions of Ireland the same principle of reform, which they had already applied to those of Great Britain? What was it that extorted from Lord Lyndhurst his celebrated anathema against the Irish people, their religion, and their language? Whence the animosity which fired his bosom on that occasion? The unredressed wrongs of Ireland? No—not her unredressed wrongs, but the impulses of a boundless ambition, beat down to the earth by those wrongs. No wonder that Prometheus writhes, chained to his rock.

It may suit a purpose to rail against the Irish majority, and to attempt to identify the government with Mr. O'Connell by the free use of nick-names—but facts are stubborn, and not to be so overborne. The majority is thoroughly legitimate, and ministers are resolved to stand upon it. But it is not a Catholic majority, let the Tories say what they may.

Admitting the fact that there are twenty Irish Catholics in the House of Commons, is it not a mere truism to say, that if the twenty Catholics in Parliament had not coincided in opinion with the fifty-five Irish Protestants, with the forty-eight English county Protestants, and the twelve Scotch Protestants, who also give bourse, his lordship's power would be of no duration?

But we have quoted enough from this pamphlet—and trespass somewhat upon our ordinary limits—to prove that it is not the intention of the present government to re-tire, because it suits the *Times* to say that they can no longer keep office. If that intention require to be more explicitly expressed than it is in the extracts we have already made, the following passage will place it beyond all doubt.

The path of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues is therefore perfectly clear. The majority which he possesses in the House of Commons, is abundantly sufficient to retain in power men sincerely attached to the Reform system—to exclude from power, even the chance of power, men hostile to that system—and this, be it observed, this result alone is one of so much importance that the preservation of it should, in the present state of things, be looked upon as of a primary character.

This is clear, determined, and final. The ministry then will meet the Tories in Parliament: and have miscalculated the signs of the times if the House of Lords, before the session shall have closed, be not prepared to make such concessions as shall enable her Majesty's government to proceed successfully in the work at which they have toiled so long with such slight results.

CHRONICLE SEPT. 19.]

The prudence of the Tory leaders in refusing to encourage the subscription project, which that notable gudgeon, Andrew Spottiswoode, so eagerly swallowed, has, we think, been pretty clearly shown, in the effects which the bare announcement of it has already had in Dublin. On Saturday last, a meeting of the Liberal electors of that city was held on the Royal Exchange, at which a series of resolutions was passed expressive of the astonishment and indignation of the persons assembled at the proceedings of the parties in London. In less than twenty minutes the sum of £1,302 was subscribed—a sum more than equal to all that has hitherto been collected throughout England and Scotland for the petitions against the Liberal returns. A scheme like that concocted in London could hardly fail to produce a strong reaction in Ireland, and this, no doubt, led the Tory leaders to withhold their countenance from it. The promptitude of the citizens of Dublin to take the field on the first approach of danger proves that there will be no want of champions to defend the liberties of their country should their aid be deemed necessary.

STANDARD, SEPT. 19,

We have been favoured with the following additional correspondence in Colonel Verner's case:—

LORD PLUNKETT AND COLONEL VERNER.

September 7, 1837.

Sir,—In consequence of a communication made to me by the desire of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant enclosing copies of a correspondence between the executive government and yourself, relative to the occurrence at a public dinner, given on the occasion of your return as a representative in parliament for the county of Armagh, I think it my duty to inform you that I cannot include your name in the warrant for the new commission of magistrates for that county. I think it right to state that I entirely concur in the opinion which has been formed by his Excellency. I have the honour, etc., Col. Verner, M. P., etc.

ANSWER.

London, Sept. 14, 1837.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., which bears the post-mark of "Ballinasloe," and being redirected from my residence in Armagh has in consequence but this moment reached me, announcing to me that it is not your intention to include my name in the warrant for the new commission of magistrates for the county of Armagh. I should not have felt myself called on to notice that communication, but that (in your lordship's haste, I presume, to mark your sense of enormity of my magisterial delinquency—I having ventured to give a toast which, proposed under the circumstances and the spirit in which it was by me could not be considered objectionable by any of her Majesty's loyal subjects—or in having presumed, as an independent country gentleman holding the commission of the peace, to question the right of the Lord Lieutenant, first, to put his own offensive and mistaken construction on that toast, and then to impute to me that I had proposed the toast in that sense,) your Lordship has fallen into a mistake in supposing that I am a magistrate of the county of Armagh. I have for some time ceased to be one: but I am happy to inform your Lordship that I am a magistrate of the county of Tyrone, so that will afford your Lordship an opportunity of doing me the honour of removing me from the situation. Sincerely assuring your lordship that, although I have now, for upwards of thirty years held the commission of the peace without an imputation on my character and conduct, I cannot regret the no longer holding any office under the Irish government, constituted and conducted as that government is at present. I have the honour, etc.,

W. VERNER.

Colonel Verner has not been a magistrate of Armagh for several years, so that the attempt to divest him of the commission for that county is a most unfortunate display of important malice, of meanness, and of baffled tyranny. The letter of Colonel Verner, too, fully supports our own opinion of the spirit in which the toast of the battle of the Diamond was proposed. It was not proposed in any spirit of hostility to Roman Catholics, as such; and if proposed in a spirit of hostility to Defenders or Ribbonmen—Mr. O'Connell says they are the same—we have yet to learn that hostility to rebels, sworn to subvert the monarch and extirpate the Sovereign's loyal subjects, is a crime. As to the part which Colonel Verner has acted throughout this affair it has been truly noble, temperate and dignified and has achieved the difficult task of adding lustre to a name already associated with the preservation of Ireland to the British Crown. We presume that Colonel Verner's retirement will be imitated by all the Protestant gentlemen of Armagh and Tyrone: We are quite sure that they ought to imitate it. Already the commission of the peace, in Ireland, has been degraded below a gentleman's acceptance of it by the fellows whom Lord Mulgrave has sent through the country, as his mercenary justices, by the extraordinary powers with which these fellows have been invested, and by their insolent one-sided and illegal exercise of the powers. But this last proceeding of Lords Mulgrave and Plunkett adds degradation to degradation, for it amounts to this, that no magistrate in Ireland shall even in his private room dare to profess attachment to the British connection, or to the Protestant religion.

THE CUT DIRECT.—A gentleman holding a local appointment under Government, in the neighbourhood of Windsor, a few days since, went to the Castle to obtain an interview with the Queen, but was told by the party waiting that her Majesty was then engaged; he, however, with an air of great consequence, demanded that his name should be given in, and this being done, her Majesty very coolly sent word out that when she wanted she would send for him, we believe, has not yet been sent for.—*Courier*, Sept. 19.

We learn by letters from Zara, in Dalmatia, of the 7th inst., quoted by the *Frankfort Journal*, that the Turkish fleet, consisting of fourteen sail, was seen off the coasts of Dalmatia at that time, closely followed by three

French men-of-war. It appears that Admiral Roussin had lost no time in ordering the Commander of the Smyrna station not to lose sight of the Turkish vessels as soon as they had passed the Dardanelles; and if the *Augsburg Gazette* is well informed by its correspondent at Constantinople on the 27th ult., the vigilance of the French Ambassador on this occasion, has made the Sultan rather cool towards him. Indeed the feeling against France, on account of her jealousy with regard to Tunis, is said to be strong in the Divan at Constantinople. The Porte is injured by the loss of Algiers, and by the assistance which France has given to the Viceroy of Egypt; and the tacit prohibition of the entry of the Turkish fleet into Tunis confers an additional wrong. The behaviour, too, of England is not looked on in a favourable light: and the Sultan is supposed to be exerting himself to put Turkey and the capital in a state that will not need the assistance of either of these powers.—The fortifications of the Dardanelles are proceeding rapidly.—The Austrian armed steam ship, the *Marianna*, arrived at Constantinople on the 26th, and immediately obtained a firman permitting her to go to Sebastopol to meet the Archduke John. This prompt concession, after the refusal given to the French brig the *Mésange*, and the English vessel the *Pluto*, has excited the astonishment of the diplomatists at Pera.—The greatest efforts are said to have been made to prevail upon the Sultan to visit the camp of Wosnesenski; but they were unsuccessful, as the motives still existed which had induced his Highness to decline an interview with the Czar at the period of the latter's excursion to his northern provinces.—The intelligence received from Circassia continues to be contradictory; and the English agents are said to find a difficulty in stirring up the people. Mr. Bell was still in that country.—An English merchantman, going to Redoubt Kale, has been stopped in the Black Sea by a Russian cruiser; but, after being detained for four days, was allowed to proceed.—*Galvani's Messenger*, Sept. 22.

SPAIN.

It was on Sunday, the 15th ult., that Espartero and his army took the oath to the constitution.

It was on Monday, the 16th, that 5,000 men headed by Espartero and Col. Wyde, left Madrid for La Granja and Segovia, but Espartero remained at Arava. On that day a motion was made in the Cortes of censure against the government, and calling for the appointment of a junta to manage the war: this was rejected; but on that day the French ambassador, at a public dinner, said the obstacles to a change of Ministry were removed.

On the 17th the division of Van Halen refused to march against the Carlists, unless ministers resigned. Van Halen immediately laid down his command. Ribero took his place, and the soldiers and sergeants followed him; the officers, sixty-five in number, were arrested.

On the 18th Calatrava resigned, and Don Eusebio Bardaji Azara was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in his place; the decree of appointment was addressed to Mendizabal, but on the same day he and all the other ministers resigned; and the Espartero cabinet, of which we gave the list last week, was appointed, the decrees being addressed to Bardaji. The resignation of ministers was hastened by a petition presented to the Queen against them by many officers of the army, but more by the desire of the Estatutists, the intrigues of French ambassadors, and the ambition of Espartero.

The sixty-five officers arrested by Espartero effected their escape, and added to the ferment in the city. On the 19th the *Gazette* published the names of the ministry. On the 20th news reached Madrid that Escalera had been murdered by his troops for unwillingness to march against the Carlists in Segovia; the insurgent soldiers were at Miranda. Another military insurrection had broken out in Gyarzun, but it was readily repressed. On the 21st Madrid was tranquil but it appears that only three of the appointed ministry had actually accepted office.

The British squadron on the Spanish coast is reinforced by six ships at the request of the Queen.

Lieut. White, of the Royal Marines, was taken prisoner near Oyarzun, on the 15th ult., and it having been reported that he had been shot by the Carlists, the British Colonel Owen wrote on the subject to Giubelaldi, the Carlist general commanding there, to which the following answer was returned, signed Bartolome Giubelaldi, and dated Tolosa, August 17. It is addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Owen.

Sir—Lieut. White, belonging to a battalion under your orders, and for whom you interest yourself by your obliging letter of yesterday, has, as you justly state, been made a prisoner in the environs of Oyarzun by the troops, blockading that place, and conducted to my head quarters. He was received and has been treated with all the consideration due to a prisoner of his rank. He has been provided with lodgings, and a soldier given him for a servant; the same attention is paid to him as if he belonged to the army of Charles V. Of this you must have been convinced on reading the letters written by Mr. White, and which I forwarded to you by Colonel Ibero. I shall continue the same line of conduct towards this officer so long as he remains in my power. Although Mr. White is not entitled to the benefit of the Eljot treaty, my feelings and his bits permits me not to act otherwise. Far different is the conduct observed towards the Carlists made prisoners at Iran, and now in St. Sebastian: the treatment they have received is most infamous, as you will perceive on perusing a memorial which I have received from them, and which I herewith enclose.

It is my most ardent desire that you should send one of your officers to my head quarters, in order that he may be enabled to repeat to you the manner in which the prisoners belonging to the army of the usurping government are treated in this province. I feel certain that every Englishman will blush at having co-operated to support a cause so unjust. I have the honour to be &c.

It is generally reported that General Seoane has received sixteen challenges from the officers of Espartero's division since his speech in the Cortes on the subject on their revolt.—*Atlas*.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTION OF SCOTTISH PEERS.—The sixteen representative peers of Scotland were elected in the Picture Gallery at Holyrood House, on Friday. The peers present were the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Stirling, the Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, Viscount Arbuthnot, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Forbes, Lord Saltoun, Lord Sinclair, Lord Colville, of Culrose, Lord Belhaven. The *sedesunt* was opened by prayer; after which on the Clerk of Session calling the name of the Earl of Stirling, the Duke of Buccleugh said it was his painful duty to protest against the reception of the last vote, and he did so for the same reasons as he had protested against it in the election of 1831 and 1835, that the present claimant could not establish his lineage. The Earl of Stirling rose, and, having received from the Duke of Buccleugh the acknowledgement of a letter received by him from the noble earl on a previous day, said—"Now, my lords, I have to state that I stand here fearlessly before your lordships, being, in consequence of recent events, placed in a stronger position than I ever before occupied. There is nothing I desire more impatiently, nothing I am more bent upon obtaining, than a summons to defend myself and my rights before the House of Lords. I am

fully prepared to do so. Yes, my Lords, I am now in possession of proofs which establish my right both to titles and property. One of these is authenticated by a royal warrant, and by two of the most illustrious men that ever existed—prelates and princes of the church! Let me be forced before the competent tribunal. I cannot petition for my titles, for I maintain that I am, and have long been, in full legal possession of all my honours; and, if measures be not taken here to bring my case before the House, I give your lordships notice that I shall myself, and that promptly too, adopt measures which will have that effect. I shall be able to prove my whole case, to answer every accusation, and to clear away every foul attempt to cast a slur upon my character." The Earl of Lauderdale, addressing Mr. Bell, one of the Clerks of Session, said—"The peers have no right to interfere with you. It is your province to decide the matter, and you will consider whether, after the judgment of the Lord Ordinary—[Lord Cockburn decided, in December 1836, against the claims of the Earl of Stirling]—it will not appear like a contempt of Court to receive it." The Earl of Stirling again rose, and said—"What, my lords? you would attempt to avail yourself of a first and partial decision of my Lord Cockburn to strip me of my privileges!" Mr. Bell then said, addressing the Earl of Lauderdale—"As that judgment is subject to the review of the Second Division of the Court, and also of the House of Lords, until there is a final judgment, I apprehend that the clerks have no alternative but to receive the vote of the Earl of Stirling." His lordship then tendered his list for the Earls of Buchan, Argyll, Leven, and Stirling, Viscounts Arbuthnot, and Strathallan, Lords Forbes and Sinclair, which was received. The other peers voted in their order, with the exception of Lord Belhaven, who departed, leaving a signed list, which, however, could not be received, because it was not attested by the sheriff. The Duke of Buccleugh tendered a list as proxy for the Duke of Montrose and Marquis of Lothian, as did the Earl of Morton, as proxy for the Earl of Aberdeen. Signed lists were then given in from the Earls of Mar, Moray, Haddington, Dumfries, Elgin, Wemyss, Dalhousie, Balcarres, Aboyne, Glasgow, Cathcart; Viscounts Stormont and Kenmore; Lords Reay, Forrester, Rollo, and Ruthven. A protest was also tendered on the part of the Earl of Mar against the name of any Scotch earl being called before his, which he alleged was the most ancient title. The peers returned were the Earl of Argyll; Viscounts Arbuthnot, Strathallan; Lords Forbes and Sinclair, by 43 votes; the Marquis of Tweeddale; the Earls of Howe, Elgin, Leven, Selkirk, Orkney; and the Lords Gray and Colville, by 42 votes; and Lord Reay, by 41 votes. The Earls of Buchan and Stirling had each one voted, and were rejected. The proceedings closed with prayers.—*Atlas*.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

A correspondent of the *Post* gives the following account of the fracas in which this Nobleman was so severe a sufferer:—

"CHRISTIAN, AUG. 30.—Mr. Fietzenz, master of police at Bergen, has sent to the department of Justice and Police a copy of an examination made at Bergen, on the 14th inst., at the request of the British Consul, John Grieg, Esq., in consequence of a complaint lodged by the friends of the Marquis of Waterford, of the yacht *Charlotte*, belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The first witness examined was the watchman, Brinild Larsen Hamre, forty-four years of age, who deposed that while on his post at the Halykand Height, at eleven in the evening of the 11th inst., he had heard loud vociferations and other noises down in the New-way. On the side of the hill he met a woman with a man's hat on, and by her side a man without a hat. Hearing that the man, who was dressed in a white smock-frock, was a stranger, he (the watchman) ordered the woman to be quiet, raising at the same time his morning-star (watchman's club), but without offering to strike with it. His only object in doing so was to make himself intelligible to the stranger. They paid no attention to his (the watchman's) remonstrance, and the stranger stooped, lifted up a stone, and advanced towards him. The stranger flourished the stone close to the watchman's nose, jumped about, waved his arms, and seemed desirous of showing that he was the stronger and more active man of the two. He (the watchman) wished to make the stranger incapable of mischief by the giving him a smart blow on the right arm; but, as the latter stooped at the moment to catch hold of him, the blow unintentionally came upon the head, and the stranger fell. At that moment, the fire-officer on duty came that way, and ordered the watchman to go for assistance to the guard-house, and to convey the wounded man thither. In the meantime the latter rose again of his own accord, and went away with the woman. Witness had not had time to sound his whistle, being obliged, in his own defence, to hold his club with both hands. He was eleven years in the army, and has been a watchman during the last seven years. He has a wife and four children. The superintendent of the watchmen deposed that the last witness, an able, sedate, and confidential man, had reported at the midnight muster that he had been obliged to strike an Englishman who was making a row with a girl. He (the superintendent) had not thought it necessary to report the case, such occurrences in the public houses, where girls of that description reside. The fire officer on duty, Mr. Albert Moho, a merchant, said he had come up on hearing a blow given, and seeing a man fall. He had given the order as stated by the watchman, had helped to lift up the fallen man, and had directed the woman to convey him to a house, and have the blood washed away, which was streaming from the head. The watchman appeared to him to be sober, but the Englishman seemed to be intoxicated. The morning star used on this occasion was a stick with an iron spike at one end and a bullet at the other. It was with the latter end that the watchman struck, and the bullet was broken off by the blow.—Anne Catherine Uldenhorst, twenty-three years of age, resides with two other girls at the public-house of Hoffet, in Nostet, where she maintains herself by waiting on the guests, after 11 o'clock in the evening on the 11th inst. six or seven Englishmen came to the house, and, after having stopped there some time, one of them had gone out with her to take a walk over the New Way. He had put his hat on her head before leaving the house. He took a bottle out of his pocket, and put it to his mouth, but, observing that the cork was still in it, he burst into a laugh. The watchman came up, abused them for making a noise, and, with his morning star, struck the Englishman on the back, at which the latter did not seem to be at all incensed, but only laughed louder than before. He took up a stone, which she endeavoured to get away from him, in which attempt she succeeded. They then went over the Halykands-height, passing the watchman, but, as the Englishman continued to be merry and to laugh out aloud, she was not able to get away from him till the watchman came up and struck him a blow, which threw him on the ground. She then remained with him till he was joined by his comrades. Had received no money from him. After she had taken the stone from him, he had not offered to lift up another, and had not one in his hand when the watchman struck him.—Another of these girls said that the last witness had told her that the watchman had not struck the Lord at their first meeting; but a third girl stated the contrary. This was also partly confirmed by a merchant's clerk who asserted that the watchman had given a blow in the first instance. The watchman was, in consequence, dismissed on the 17th inst.—Dr. A. Heiberg, town physician, deposed that on the 10th the blow had fallen on the right

temple, and had inflicted a wound which had pierced the bone. A considerable swelling and a discolouring of the skin ensued subsequently, extending over the whole temple and eyelid. Nearer to the cranium were two superficial wounds of no importance. The blow must have been struck with extraordinary force, and had occasioned so severe a concussion of the brain that the Marquis's life was still in danger. On the back there was no mark of a blow having been given, but on the loins there is a round blue spot of the size of a dollar, evidently occasioned by some external act of violence.—John Lewis Ricardo, twenty-four years of age, and John H. Jessup, aged twenty-eight years, both Englishmen, were likewise examined. Their testimony was to the effect that, leaving a public-house on the Nostet, they had met the Marquis of Waterford, who had requested them to return immediately with him to the vessel, he having received a blow on the head, which he thought must be mortal. They had to support him till he reached the vessel. He was bleeding profusely. He had not told them how he had received the blow, merely saying it was a scandalous act, as he had given no provocation.—The farther examination was then adjourned till his Lordship's recovery. The last accounts from Bergen are to the 24th inst., when he was getting better, and considered out of danger.—*Courier*, Sept. 15.

MISCELLANEA.

FRENCH NAVAL FORCE.—The *Eclaircissement de la Méditerranée* announces in terms nearly official that the minister of the marine has decided to increase the number of naval officers of all ranks. According to the minister's plan, France will always have on the peace establishment 130 ships of different force at sea, with a reserve in harbour of nine ships of the line, nine frigates, and a certain number of smaller vessels, ready for service at a moment's notice. According to ministerial calculation, France is presumed to require in time of war 36 ships of the line, 36 frigates, and a proportionate number of smaller ships; and upon this supposition the minister conceives that it is absolutely necessary that the present number of officers on the peace establishment should be greatly increased. It is also stated to be in his contemplation to give the officers and masters the same pay when on shore as at sea.—*Atlas*.

KING WILLIAM IN AMERICA.—The intelligence of the death of the late King, William IV., has created a sincere feeling of regret in the United States—sincere, because, as republicans, there can be no political interest felt in royalty, and because no inducements exist to call forth the language of flattery for the purpose of propitiating favour with the rising sun. Every paper in the Union announced the event as being of great importance, and in the columns of all his late Majesty's memory is treated with respect.—*Ibid*.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—It may not be generally known that a queen dowager enjoys most of the privileges belonging to her as queen consort. But no man can marry her without a special licence "from the Crown," on pain of forfeiting his lands and goods. Sir E. Coke says that this was enacted in the 6th of Henry VI., but the statute is not in print, and cannot be found. Blackstone states that a queen dowager, when married again to a subject, does not lose her real dignity as peeress dowager, do their peerage when they marry commoners.—*Ibid*.

A CARDINAL DISSECTED ALIVE.—We translate from the *Comillon* for September, the following horrible relation:—"A German journal (says the editor) describes in the following terms the death of Cardinal Jimaglie. The illness of his Excellence was induced by a deep melancholy (whether proceeding from sorrow or disappointment is not stated.) Strong syncope possessed him, and he was looked on as dead, so deep was the fit in which he lay for many hours. His servants hastened the process of embalming, and the body was opened for the purpose, but scarcely had the knife penetrated the lungs when the heart was seen to beat; the unfortunate cardinal was recalled to life at the point of death; he had still strength enough to raise his hand and push away the dissecting knife, as if sensible of pain. But it was too late, the wound was mortal, and the living subject breathed his latest sigh under the knife of the anatomist. His death was frightful."—*Ibid*.

THE CHANGEABLE ROSE HIBISCUS.—Its flowers are white in the morning, pale red at noon, and bright red in the evening; but this change does not happen if the thermometer fall below 70 degrees of Fahrenheit, but it then passes indirectly into yellow, the colour assumed by the petals of most fruit trees when dying.—*The Botanist*.

ESCALERA.—General Escalera, who was assassinated by his soldiers, was left by Espartero as Commander-in-Chief, *ad interim*, of the army of the north. When the expedition of Zaratiguy crossed the Ebro, Escalera, at the head of a moveable column, followed him beyond Burgos; but the Carlist General Urango, who commanded in the insurgent provinces, profiting by the absence of Escalera, laid siege to Peneceorda, and interrupted the communication with Vitoria. Escalera, supposing it was his chief duty to defend the territory under his care, returned from Burgos, and established himself at Miranda, forcing Urango to raise the siege of Peneceorda, and defending the passage of the Ebro, so as to prevent another Carlist expedition from crossing. He perished from the ignorance of his soldiers, who took it on themselves to judge of his movements, and who were exasperated by their sufferings. A report was spread that he was to be the Minister of War with the Estatutist party, which confirmed the suspicion that he had betrayed the Queen's cause.—*Commerce*.

The crew of the *Terror*, returned from the Arctic regions, consisted of 60 individuals, including Captain Back, Commander; Mr. Smyth, First Lieutenant; Mr. Stanley, son of the Bishop of Norwich, Sec. Lieut.; Mr. M'Murdo, Third Lieut.; Dr. Donovan, Surgeon; Mr. Mould, Assist. Surgeon; four Midshipmen, Messrs. Fisher, Markard, M'Clure, and Gore; the Purser, Mr. Laws; and the Master, Mr. Saunders. All the men volunteered their services, and a finer crew could not be found. They had abundance of preserved meats and spirits on board, and for water they chopped up the ice, and put it into cisterns over the stoves, where it thawed, and was used, the water being fresh. The sickness was chiefly owing to the extreme cold, which averaged minus 17, descending sometimes to minus 54, by which both mercury and brandy were frozen. The temperature below deck was sometimes as high as 86, kept up mainly by stoves; the pipes, which were carried round the ship for conveying the hot water, having burst, and not being found to answer. It was also remarked that those who used least of either tobacco or ardent spirits came best off. This is Captain Back's fifth voyage, having accompanied Sir John Franklin as midshipman, and also made two land passages to the North Pole previous to this.—*Galig. Messenger*, Sept. 16.

A FIRST KATER.—"Why did you quit your last place?" said a gentleman to his groom, who presented himself for the service of his cab, the other day: "did Captain R. discharge you?" "No." "Was he a bad master?" "On the contrary, a very good one; gave good wages, plenty of livery, and as much help in the stable as one could want." "Then why leave his service?" "To say the truth, Sir, I found it very disagreeable in winter time at Melton. Captain R. did not belong to the right club, or live in the first set, and then he was so very dull in the library, I really could not stand it!" (Herald.)

Printed at the Courier Press, by SOUTHERN DORRIS.